



A STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL FACTORS IMPACT ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

M.Yerriswamy

Research Scholar, Public Administration, Rayalaseema University, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh State.

ABSTRACT

The present study has been focused on the psychological and behavioural factors impact on the human trafficking in the kadiri revenue division of Andhra Pradesh. The primary data has been considered and collected the information from the human trafficking victims. The chi-square test has been applied to know the association between the human trafficking victims' demographic factors with the psychological and behavioural factors. The structure equation model has been framed and the result indicated that the behavioural factors influence is observed higher than the psychological factors. This paper is useful to the stakeholders of various government organizations and NGOs.

KEYWORDS: Human Trafficking, Psychological and Behavioural factors, Trafficking of women and girls, Kadiri Revenue Division, Demographic factors, Human Exploitation.

INTRODUCTION:

Trafficking of women and girls is one of the most corrosive forms of violation of human rights. It results in the destruction of an individual's personal identity, and their right to live as a free human being in a civilized society. In the course of this exploitation, the victim is subjected to gross violence, humiliation, emotional trauma and is denied any liberty and security. The problem of trafficking – women, and girls being recruited and moved within or across national borders without their consent and coerced into work against their will – is not new. But the term trafficking is of relatively recent usage and currency worldwide, stemming primarily from the initiatives and efforts of international agencies and legislations, aimed at its prevention. Further, although the problem of trafficking has existed since centuries, the recognition of trafficking as an organization crime, as a violation of human rights and of women's rights in particular, is recent and in consonance with rights-based and feminist perspectives.

The present study has considered the two factors i.e., psychological and behavioural influence on the human exploitation in the kadiri division of Andhra Pradesh state. In the kadiri division many research scholars have done extensive research but present study made an attempt by considering the behavioural and psychological factors.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Sanjoy Roy (2017): This paper presents the trends and situation of trafficking from a human rights pattern and clear several issues surrounding it. It has also included the role of NGOs, society and family. This study has found that human rights are snatched away from most of the vulnerable groups instead the human rights discourses are profoundly silent. It had concluded that India is fast becoming a source as well as transit point and destination for human trafficking.

Deshpande NA and Nour NM (2013): This study is based on the female perpetrators of human trafficking i.e. sex trafficking of women and girls which has been forced to exploit as prostitution and also significantly growing in larger global community. The study says that sex trafficking is increasing because of degradation of human and women rights, poor public health, poor social development and also low-level communities. It had been found that sex trafficking is a critical health issue along with social limitations that requires both medical and legal attention.

Boaventura de Sousa Santos, Conceição Gomes and Madalena Duarte (2010): The study is based on the issues on both emerging and absent from the legal framework for the sexual trafficking and its empirical situations. It reveals that it has conferred greater visibility of sex trafficking in both national and international level and policies are designed to prevent and combat it. The result of this study indicates the lack of understanding of specific features of the trafficking of women and the policies which has been designed does not fulfil the subjective needs and expectations of the trafficked women. It has been suggested to have powerful legal actions towards the human trafficking.

Biswajit Ghosh (2009): This article is focused on the nature, causes, modes and volume of trafficking in south Asian regions for human trafficking in which India has failed to comply with internationally to combat the crime. The study also focused on the structural factors of trafficking such as economic deprivation and downturns, attitudes to gender, and the demand for prostitutes etc and also recommended the meaningful stratagems to support the social evil. The study has found that the multidimensional approach has to be developed and set up certain measures to reduce the trafficking.

Human Rights Watch (2001): This paper examines the abasement of the domestic workers working in the United States mainly several women suffered physically and also psychologically. The study includes the specific examination of the forced labour, women victims and trafficking in humans. The study resulted that the government should implement strict legal guidelines, laws, procedures and regulations for these trafficking.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To the association of human trafficking victims demographic factors with the psychological and behavioural factors.
2. To study the impact of Psychological and behavioural factors on human exploitation.

HYPOTHESIS:

H0: There is no association of women demographic factors with the psychological and behavioural factors

H0: There is no impact of Psychological and behavioural factors on human exploitation.

Sampling Method: The present study is focused on the psychological and behavioural factors impact on the human exploitation. The study has considered the primary data in kadiri division. The convenient sampling methodology has been applied for the collection of primary data. The 86 schedules have been collected and applied the reliability and the result stated with the Cronbach's Alpha is observed to be 0.825.

Research Methodology: The study has considered demographic factors of Age, Gender and Area of domicile of the respondents who are affected with the human trafficking in the kadiri division. Schedule has been designed with the likert scale and applied the chi-square method to know the association between the demographic factors to psychological and behavioural attributes. The structure equation model has been framed to know the impact of the psychological and behavioural attributes on the human exploitation.

DATA ANALYSIS:

1st Objective: To study the association of the demographic factors of human trafficking victims with the behavioural and psychological attributes

Frequency Distribution of Psychological Effect							
Psychological Effect		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
PTSD	Count	12	11	16	23	24	86
	% of Total	14.00%	12.80%	18.60%	26.70%	27.90%	100.00%
Lack of Obedience	Count	11	14	14	22	25	86
	% of Total	12.80%	16.30%	16.30%	25.60%	29.10%	100.00%
Lack of self-confidence	Count	21	18	8	12	27	86
	% of Total	24.40%	20.90%	9.30%	14.00%	31.4	100.00%
Emotional Instability	Count	12	15	18	21	20	86
	% of Total	14.00%	17.40%	20.90%	24.40%	23.30%	100.00%
Stockholm Syndrome	Count	14	18	13	14	27	86
	% of Total	16.30%	20.90%	15.10%	16.30%	31.40%	100.00%
Self-Mutilation	Count	18	18	12	26	12	86
	% of Total	20.90%	20.90%	14.00%	30.20%	14.00%	100.00%
	Total Count	14.66667	15.66667	13.5	19.66667	22.5	86
	% of Total	17.07%	18.20%	15.70%	22.87%	26.16%	100.00%

Above table depicts the frequency distribution of psychological effects of human exploitation. Among total respondents (86), Most of the respondent are strongly agreed (26.16%) that they are psychologically affected by human exploitation in which 31.4% of respondent affected by Stockholm syndrome and 31.4% of them

are observed to be having lack of self-confidence. 29.1% of respondent think that due to lack of obedience is the reason for trafficking and 27.9% of them are suffering from Post-traumatic stress disorder. Finally 23.3% of respondents seem to be emotional instability.

Chi-Square Results of Psychological Effects				
Psychological Effects		Age	Gender	Area of domicile
PTSD	Pearson Chi-Square	36.367	11.169	16.383
	Df	16	4	4
	Sign.	0.001	0.003	0.000
	Critical value	26.296	9.488	9.488
Lack of Obedience	Pearson Chi-Square	43.728	23.206	18.038
	Df	16	4	4
	Sign.	0.002	0.024	0.019
	Critical value	26.296	9.488	9.488
Lack of self-confidence	Pearson Chi-Square	28.934	12.174	24.587
	Df	16	4	4
	Sign.	0.013	0.000	0.032
	Critical value	26.296	9.488	9.488
Emotional Instability	Pearson Chi-Square	24.663	25.52	17.523
	Df	16	4	4
	Sign.	0.116	0.011	0.000
	Critical value	26.296	9.488	9.488
Stockholm Syndrome	Pearson Chi-Square	32.517	24.816	19.065
	Df	16	4	4
	Sign.	0.001	0.006	0.006
	Critical value	26.296	9.488	9.488
Self-Mutilation	Pearson Chi-Square	14.634	24.786	22.478
	Df	16	4	4
	Sign.	0.312	0.001	0.002
	Critical value	26.296	9.488	9.488

Table chisquare test reflects the association of socio demographic factor with psychological factors of human trafficking. Result indicates that socio demographic factor "age" chi-square calculated value seems to be greater than critical value (< 26.296), but the factor such as Emotional stability and self-mutilation's chi-square value calculated value observed to be less than critical value (> 26.296) and p-value for these factors are observed to be statistically insignificant which signifies that Null hypothesis has been rejected and Alternative hypothesis has been accepted i.e., there is no association between the socio demographic factor "Age" with Psychological factors namely Emotional stability and Self-Mutilation. Remaining psychological effected factors namely Post-traumatic stress disorder, Lack of Obedience, Lack of self-confidence, Stockholm syndrome, p-value for these factors are observed to be statistically significant which indicates that rejection of null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis has been accepted i.e., there is an association between the socio demographic factor "Age" with factors related to psychological effects.

Similarly, Socio demographic factor "Gender" with psychological effects factor is shown that chi-square calculated value for all psychological effected factors namely Post-traumatic stress disorder, Lack of Obedience, Lack of self-confidence, Emotional Instability, Stockholm syndrome and Self-Mutilation seems to be greater than critical value (9.488 at df:4). Further p-value for these psychological effected factors are observed to be statistically significant which signifies that Null hypothesis has been rejected and alternative hypothesis has been accepted i.e., there is an association between socio demographic factors "Gender" with the factors related to psychological effects. Whereas under the socio demographic factor "Area of domicile", calculated chi-square value is observed to be greater than critical value (9.488 at df:4) for all factors related to psychological effects and p-value seems to be less than 0.05 which indicates that null hypothesis has been rejected and Alternative hypothesis has been accepted i.e., there is an association between socio demographic factor "Area of domicile" with factors related to psychological effects.

Frequency Distribution of Behavioural Effects							
Behavioural Effects		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
Inability to express feelings	Count	20	12	10	19	25	86
	% of Total	23.30%	14.00%	11.60%	22.10%	29.10%	100.00%
Frightened of adults and strangers	Count	21	15	12	21	17	86
	% of Total	24.40%	17.40%	14.00%	24.40%	19.80%	100.00%
Addiction to drugs and substances	Count	15	18	18	17	18	86
	% of Total	17.40%	20.90%	20.90%	19.80%	20.90%	100.00%
Sexual activeness	Count	17	22	14	12	21	86
	% of Total	19.80%	25.60%	16.30%	14.00%	24.40%	100.00%
Tendency of Suicide	Count	20	15	15	20	16	86
	% of Total	23.30%	17.40%	17.40%	23.30%	18.60%	100.00%
Social Withdrawal	Count	23	14	15	11	23	86
	% of Total	26.70%	16.30%	17.40%	12.80%	26.70%	100.00%
	Count	19.33333	16	14	16.66667	20	86
	% of Total	22.48%	18.60%	16.27%	19.40%	23.25%	100.00%

Table illustrate the frequency distribution of behavioural effects. Among the total respondents (86), most of the respondent are strongly agree with the behavioural factors in which 29.10% of them are agreed that to the factors “inability to express feelings” followed by 26.7% of respondent are socially withdrawal, 24.4% of them felt human exploitation leads to addiction to drugs and substances and 19.9% of respondent are Frightened of adults and strangers. lowest percent-age i.e., 18.6% of them given to the factor tendency of suicide.

Chi-Square Results of Behavioural Effects

Behavioural Effects		Age	Gender	Area of domicile
Inability to express feelings	Pearson Chi-Square	32.511	14.291	16.129
	Df	16	4	4
	Sign.	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Critical value	26.296	9.488	9.488
Frightened of adults and strangers	Pearson Chi-Square	34.101	28.685	15.928
	Df	16	4	4
	Sign.	0.000	0.000	0.001
	Critical value	26.296	9.488	9.488
Addiction to drugs and substances	Pearson Chi-Square	29.751	22.783	25.651
	Df	16	4	4
	Sign.	0.018	0.002	0.011
	Critical value	26.296	9.488	9.488
Sexual activeness	Pearson Chi-Square	15.698	13.585	24.782
	Df	16	4	4
	Sign.	0.234	0.15	0.031
	Critical value	26.296	9.488	9.488
Tendency of Suicide	Pearson Chi-Square	32.035	12.724	11.778
	Df	16	4	4
	Sign.	0.042	0.005	0.007
	Critical value	26.296	9.488	9.488
Social Withdrawal	Pearson Chi-Square	30.238	13.881	21.121
	Df	16	4	4
	Sign.	0.001	0.009	0.001
	Critical value	26.296	9.488	9.488

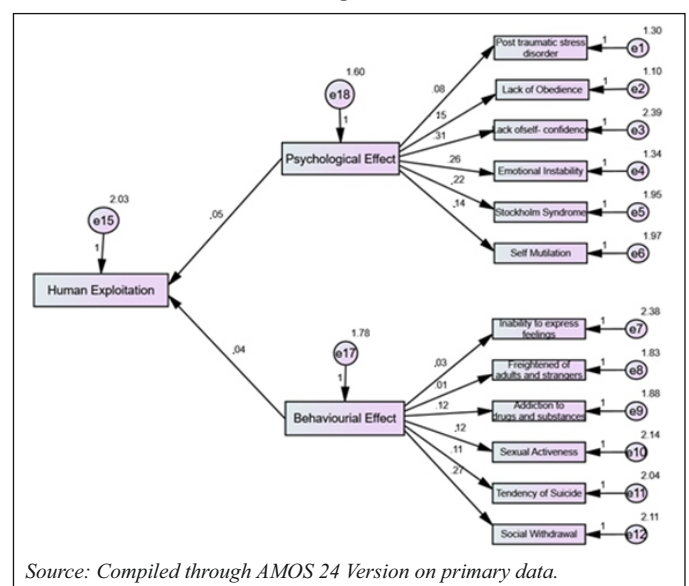
Table chi-square test reflects the association of socio demographic factor with Behavioural factors related to human trafficking. Result indicates that socio demographic factor “age” chi-square calculated value seems to be greater than critical value (< 26.296), but the factor such as sexual activeness factors chi-square calculated value observed to be less than critical value (> 26.296) and p-value for this factors are observed to be statistically insignificant which signifies that Null hypothesis has been rejected and Alternative hypothesis has been accepted i.e., there is no association between the socio demographic factor “Age” with Psychological factors. Remaining behavioural factors namely Inability to express feelings, Frightened of adults and strangers, Addiction to drugs and substances, Tendency of Suicide and Social Withdrawal and p-value for these factors

are observed to be statistically significant which indicates that rejection of null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis has been accepted i.e., there is an association between the socio demographic factor “Age” with factors related to behavioural effects related to human exploitation.

Similarly, Socio demographic factor “Gender” with behavioural factor is shown that chi-square calculated value for all factors such as Inability to express feelings, Frightened of adults and strangers, Addiction to drugs and substances, sexual activeness, Tendency of Suicide and Social Withdrawal seems to be greater than critical value (9.488 at df:4). Further p-value for these behavioural factors are observed to be statistically significant which signifies that Null hypothesis has been rejected and alternative hypothesis has been accepted i.e., there is an association between socio demographic factors “Gender” with the factors related to behavioural. Whereas under the socio demographic factor “Area of domicile”, calculated chi-square value is observed to be greater than critical value (9.488 at df:4) for all factors related to behavioural factors and p-value seems to be less than 0.05 except social withdrawal factors seems to be greater than 0.05 that signifies it is statistically insignificant. Hence overall table reflects that null hypothesis has been rejected and Alternative hypothesis has been accepted i.e., there is an association between socio demographic factor “Area of domicile” with factors related to behavioural effects.

2nd Objective: To study the impact of psychological and Behavioural effect on the human exploitation

Structured Equation Method



Source: Compiled through AMOS 24 Version on primary data.

The research model exhibited good fit with the observed data as mentioned above. All the different stages hypothesized path seems to be significant at 5 % level (p-value < 0.05) and reveals the standardized regression weights of the output as below table.

The various common model-fit measures used to assess the model's overall goodness of fit as explained below

Fit Statistics of the Measurement Model Table

Fit statistic	Recommended	Obtained
Chi-square		163.536
Df		29
Chi-square significance	$p \leq 0.05$	0.000
GFI	<0.90	0.800
AGFI	>0.90	0.736
NFI	>0.90	0.920
RFI	>0.90	0.965
CFI	>0.90	0.829
TLI	>0.90	0.913
RMSEA	<0.05	0.026

Source: Compiled through AMOS 24 Version on primary data.

The Fitness model table depicts that Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) is obtained 0.800 which is below the recommended value 0.90. The Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI) also seemed to less than the recommended value (0.736<0.90) as well. The Normed Fit indexes (NFI) (0.920<0.90), Relative Fit Index (RFI) (0.965<0.90) are above the recommended value but this statistic says that model fit is satisfactorily acceptable. Whereas, Comparative Fit Index (CFI) is observed to be below the recommended value and Tucker Lewis Index (TLI) seem to be above the 0.90 with their respective values as 0.829,0.913. Further, Root mean square Residual (RMSEA) seems to be less than the 0.05 (0.026<0.05). Hence the model shows an overall strong acceptable fit. It can be concluded that model is fit for structure equation model.

Regression Weights for Psychological Effect

Factors		Effect	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Significant / non-significant
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder	<---	Psychological Effect	0.084	0.104	0.807	***	Significant
Lack of Obedience	<---	Psychological Effect	0.148	0.095	1.551	***	Significant
Lack of Self-Confidence	<---	Psychological Effect	0.310	0.141	2.201	***	Significant
Emotional Instability	<---	Psychological Effect	0.260	0.105	2.471	***	Significant
Stockholm Syndrome	<---	Psychological Effect	0.217	0.127	1.705	***	Significant
Self Mutilation	<---	Psychological Effect	0.139	0.128	1.084	***	Significant

Source: Compiled through AMOS 24 Version on primary data.

The above table depicts the Psychological Effect on the Human Exploitation considering the select factors namely post traumatic stress disorder, lack of obedience, lack of self-confidence, emotional instability, Stockholm syndrome and self mutilation. Result indicates that p-value for all the psychological effects observed to be statistically significant at 5% level in which Lack of Confidence and Emotional Instability are having higher psychological effect on human exploitation with their estimated values as 0.310 and 0.260. Stockholm Syndrome (0.217), Lack of Obedience (0.148) and Self-Mutilation (0.139) has moderately effected the psychology of the humans. Hence concluded that less psychological effect on human exploitation is Post Traumatic Stress Disorder with its estimated value as 0.084

Regression Weights for Behavioural Effect

Factors		Effect	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Significant / non-significant
Inability to Express Feelings	<---	Behavioral Effect	0.026	0.133	0.195	***	Significant
Frightened of Adults and Strangers	<---	Behavioral Effect	0.008	0.117	0.07	***	Significant
Addiction to Drugs and Substances	<---	Behavioral Effect	0.124	0.119	1.045	***	Significant

Factors		Effect	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Significant/ non-significant
Sexual Activeness	<---	Behavioral Effect	0.116	0.127	0.92	***	Significant
Tendency of Suicide	<---	Behavioral Effect	0.107	0.124	0.866	***	Significant
Social Withdrawal	<---	Behavioral Effect	0.274	0.126	2.178	***	Significant

Source: Compiled through AMOS 24 Version on primary data.

The above table represents the Behavioural Effect on the Human Exploitation considering the select factors namely Inability to Express Feelings, Frightened of Adults and Strangers, Addiction to Drugs and Substances, Sexual Activeness, Tendency of Suicide and Social Withdrawal. Result indicates that p-value for all the Behavioural effects observed to be statistically significant at 5% level in which Social Withdrawal and Addiction to Drugs and Substances are having higher behavioural effect on human exploitation with their estimated values as 0.274 and 0.124. Sexual Activeness (0.116) and Tendency of Suicide (0.107) has moderately affected the behaviour of the humans. Hence concluded that least behavioural effects on human exploitation is Inability to Express Feelings and Frightened of Adults and Strangers with their estimated values as 0.026 and 0.008.

Regression Weights for Human Exploitation

		Effect	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Significant non- significant
Human Exploitation	<---	Psychological Effect	0.05	0.13	0.384	***	Significant
Human Exploitation	<---	Behavioral Effect	0.035	0.123	0.287	***	Significant

Source: Compiled through AMOS 24 Version on primary data.

The above table illustrates the Psychological and Behavioural effects on the Human Exploitation. The analysis results that Behavioural effect has a higher influence on the Human exploitation through its estimated value 0.035. Psychological effect has less influence on the Human Exploitation with its estimated value 0.05, hence the analysis concluded that humans are more psychologically affected through human exploitation.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

1. The study observed with the chi-square that the human trafficking victims' demographic factors are having the association with psychological attributes, as the p value is observed to be significant at 5% level. The frequency data distribution reveals that the 26.16% of the respondents are strongly agreed that they are psychologically affected by the human exploitation, followed by the lack of self-confidence (31.4%).
2. The study observed with the chi-square that the human trafficking victims' demographic factors are having the association with behavioural attributes, as the p value is observed to be significant at 5% level. The frequency data distribution reveals that the 29.10% of respondents are agreed that to the factors "inability to express feelings" followed by 26.7% of respondent are socially withdrawal.
3. The study found with the structure equation model that p-value for all the psychological attributes effect on human exploitation is observed to be statistically significant at 5% level. The psychological antecedent component "Lack of Confidence (0.310)" is having the higher influence and followed by the psychological antecedent component of "Emotional Instability (0.260)"
4. The study found with the structure equation model that p-value for all the Behavioural attributes effect on human exploitation is observed to be statistically significant at 5% level. The behavioural antecedent component "Social Withdrawal (0.274)" is having the higher influence and followed by the behavioural antecedent component of "Addiction to Drugs (0.124)"
5. Psychological and Behavioural effects on the Human Exploitation has been studied with the SEM and the analysis results reveals that Behavioural coefficient (0.035) influence is observed the higher influence on the Human exploitation. The Psychological (0.05) coefficient indicated the less influence on the Human Exploitation.

CONCLUSION:

The present study has been concludes the titled on the psychological and behavioural factors impact on the human trafficking has been examined with the primary data in the kadiri division. The study has been done based on the primary

data with the schedule from the human trafficking victims. The chisquare has been applied to identify the association between the human trafficking victims' demographic factors and the attributes of psychological and behavioural factors. The study framed the structured equation model has been applied and the result observed that the lack of self-confidence many of them became victims with the exploitation. The study also observed that the social withdrawal and addiction to drugs. Hence there is a need to do further research in this area by considering the other external factors which are having the significance impact on the human trafficking.

REFERENCES:

1. Human Rights Watch (2001), Hidden in the Home: Abuse of Domestic Workers with Special Visas in the United States. Volume. 13, No. 2 (G). 2001.
2. Boaventura de Sousa Santos, Conceição Gomes and Madalena Duarte (2010), The Sexual Trafficking of Women: Representations of Illegality and Victimisation, RCCSR Journal, Volume 3 Issue 2, <https://journals.openedition.org/rccsar/247>
3. Deshpande NA and Nour NM (2013), Female perpetrators of human trafficking, Reviews in Obstetrics and Gynaecology Volume 6(1), e22-7. <https://europepmc.org/abstract/med/>
4. Biswajit Ghosh (2009), Trafficking in Women and Children in India: Nature, Dimensions and Strategies for Prevention Pages 716-738, online <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/>
5. Sanjoy Roy (2017), Human Rights and Trafficking in Women and Children in India Journal of Historical Archaeology and Anthropological Sciences Volume 1 Issue 5